

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Baltic arrived with 100 passengers. Raglan admits that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for. The impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned and the works left in care of a few corps, while the main body penetrates the interior to cut off the Russian supplies, when the city will be fully invested.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the allies.

A French reserve of 50,000 men was expected at Balaklava.

The allies are gaining ground. All the Russian outposts are taken. Sanguinary encounters are frequent. A large number of Russian mortars were taken.

Napoleon narrowly escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th. An Italian fired two pistols at him, while he was riding on horseback. Personal revenge was the object.

The bombardment is much slackened, it has not produced the result anticipated. The position of the allies is regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages gained.

The firing slackened on the 23d, so as not to exhaust the ammunition.

A Russian force 100,000 strong was concentrated near Sebastopol.

Daily telegraphic communication was had with the Crimea, but Government was cautious with the news.

Lord John Russell had reached London, from Vienna.

The British budget had passed both Houses of Parliament.

The Russian official accounts report their loss from the 11th to the 15th at 7 subalterns and 437 men killed, 6 superior and 34 subaltern officers, and 1999 men wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle pit on the night of the 7th.

An attack was made on the second Russian rifle pit, on the 20th, but was almost immediately abandoned.

The forts in the north end of the harbor had taken part in the bombardment, throwing shot clear into the allied lines.

The telegraph from London to the Crimea is perfect, except a small portion across the Danube, dispatches reach the British Government every few hours. They are not generally communicated to the public.

Lord John Russell has re-appeared in his seat in Paris.

Donou de L'Huya has returned to Paris.

Lord John Russell stated the substance of the negotiations, and intimated that the protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

The latest dispatches say there was a close engagement on the night of the first of May. The allies attacked the whole Russian front and left, and the Russian rifle pits were taken, 8 light mortars and 200 prisoners—affair brilliant for the allies.

Constantinople 22.—Stratford De Pedcliff has returned to Constantinople.

Mehemet Ali has been recalled from exile. Canrobet speaks of his troops as inadequate for operations.

Orders have been received to prepare transports.

Sebastopol, May 4.—Wednesday night the French under Gen. Pelissier attacked the advanced works of Quarantine Bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking 13 mortars and establishing themselves in the position. On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain their position, and after a sanguinary encounter were driven back.

The British Baltic fleet left for Kiel, and the French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

The insurrection in Ukraine, Russia, extended to three other Governments. Twenty landed proprietors, with their wives and families have been destroyed.

St. Petersburg.—Every article of consumption is at famine prices.

The British loan of £16,000,000 passed the last reading in the House of Commons, and was the same night ordered to be committed to the House of Lords.

The monthly return of the Board of trade as contrasted with the same month last year, show a falling off of about £1,000,000.

Sir John Burgoyne, before Ruchbach's committee, gave important evidence in relation to the war in the Crimea.

The Budget virtually passed both Houses, with but little opposition or modification throughout. The strong feeling against the Ministry has been manifested in indignation meetings held in various places.

Indignation Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a large and intelligent body of citizens assembled at Chapin's Hall last Saturday night, in order to take such action in regard to the recent outrages committed in Kansas as the exigencies seemed to require.

On motion, Gen. CROWELL was called to the Chair, and S. J. POLAK was appointed Secretary. The chair appointed the following gentlemen as Committee on resolutions:—R. P. FAULSTICH, W. SLADE, J. HIRSH, GEORGE B. STEINER and C. HIRSH.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. DEBOS read the memorial of the people of Kansas to Congress. It was listened to with marked attention, and many a brave hand was immediately clenched, as if it longed to throttle one of the Missouri ruffians. At the close of the reading the Committee returned, and presented the following:

Whereas, it is not only the constitutional right, but the bounden duty of all patriotic citizens to assemble themselves together and make timely and earnest protestations against the spirit of despotism, whenever and wherever it may be found assailing the citadel of freedom, therefore, we, independent citizens of the City of Cleveland in the State of Ohio, in view of the outrages recently perpetrated against law, justice, and humanity, by numerous hordes of men, inhabiting the border counties of Missouri, who under the leader of Senator Atchison, ruthlessly violated the elective franchise in the Territory of Kansas, do resolve:

1st. That we deeply sympathize with the ill-fated pioneers of Kansas who were deprived of that panoply of freedom, the "Missouri Compromise," by the fraudulent intervention of the pretended principle of "popular sovereignty," and are now turned over to "CHARTERED SLAVERY" by the armed intervention of lawless politicians from Missouri, who scoff at free suffrage except it contribute to FREE DESPOTISM in all that widely extended Territory.

2d. That we deem it the imperative duty of the Executive of the nation to hold up the hand of Governor Reeder while he attempts

to withstand the pro-slavery inroads of adjoining States upon the elective franchise of the Territory over which he presides.

3d. That we feel constrained to admit that a crisis is rapidly approaching in the affairs of our country when conduct will be more efficacious than speech—when daring deeds will take the place of "vaunting words."

But we venture to enunciate as the sense of this meeting, and, as we believe, the sense of a large majority of the voters of the State of Ohio, the following plain propositions:

1. Slavery must be interdicted in Kansas and Nebraska.

2. No more slave territory shall be acquired.

3. No slave State shall henceforth be admitted into the national confederacy.

4. The fugitive slave law must be totally repealed.

5. Slavery must be abolished wherever it now exists by force or sanction of Congressional law.

6. The "free soil" of our States must be made to possess the efficacy of striking the manacles from off the limbs of every human being who is so fortunate as to plant his foot thereon.

4th. That to the maintenance of these propositions the members of this meeting pledge their political faith, and do here declare that they will support no man for any office of State or for Congress unless he yield his assent to the same.

5th. That we deprecate a dissolution of the Union if it can be preserved without doing violence to the Declaration of Independence. But if we can only perpetrate the American Confederacy of States, by perpetually extending the curse of negro slavery and by violating national compacts, and the true principles of popular sovereignty, then—the Union will not be worth preserving.

Judge BOWEN, being loudly called upon made a brief but happy speech in favor of the resolutions. He was followed by Mr. VANHORN and Mr. GAINES, who earnestly called upon the people to stand up for their rights in that hour of trial.—BOWEN'S Words then made a few inquiries in regard to one or two points involved in the resolutions, and expressed himself in favor of their spirit. The vote was then taken, and the resolutions were carried without one dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. STANE, it was Resolved, That this meeting recommend that similar meetings be held in the cities, towns, and villages, all over the State, in order that the voice of Ohio may go up strong on the side of Liberty and Right.

(Cleveland Herald.)

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, May 24, 1855

C. M. & T. RAILROAD.

In our remarks under this head last week we confined ourselves to the quantity of produce without calculating the amount which will properly pass over the road, it completed.

We now call the attention of the reader to a computation of the probable amount of business the road will transact, if built.

The produce of the counties through which the road passes, including Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Swine amounted in 1850 to 268,633 tons. One third of this will be a liberal allowance for home consumption which will leave for transportation 179,090 tons. Some of this will of course find egress through some other channel, and we therefore claim for this road one third for transportation, which will be 59,697 tons. The average distance of transportation will be about 70 miles, the whole length of the road being about 140 miles. This at \$2 per ton will amount to \$1,194,324. Allow for iron, coal, lime, &c. \$80,214; for merchandise \$30,000. Calculating from the business done by neighboring roads and we are justified in claiming 100 through passengers per day, which in a year will make \$120,000; and 100 way passengers a day which will amount to \$60,000, and the U. S. Mail, possibly to the amount of \$10,000. This amounts to \$399,603 for the total earnings of the road. The running expenses of the road will be, we are informed by persons who ought to know, not less than \$150,000, and the repairs \$50,000, or to make the figures round say \$49,608.—This makes a total business as follows:—

Earnings as above \$399,603

Expenses, repairs, &c. \$199,608

Leaving a balance of \$200,000

The cost of the road will not be less than \$2,000,000 for its construction, running machinery, depot buildings, &c. The \$200,000 then will be 10 per cent on the cost of the road.

We feel as much as any one can, the difficulty—the almost impossibility of computing the business of any rail road which has an existence only in name, but we think at the same time that the above estimates will be found reasonable, if not considerably within bounds. Granting, for the sake of the argument, that it is a little too large, and let us throw off four-fifths of the profits, and we yet have a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of the road. If this is not making a road that will pay we know not what to call it.

The Committee to solicit subscriptions have made their arrangements, and are now prepared to take up subscriptions to the capital stock of the road. We hope they will be encouraged, and induced to persevere until the required amount is raised.

PARKVILLE RIOT.

CHICAGO, May 18th.—Geo. S. Park, late of the Parkville Luminary, publishes a long letter in the St. Louis Democrat. He says Atchison has organized a secret association, who are sworn to turn out and fight, and to share the damage accruing to any member; that the destruction of the Hotel at Kansas Press is for protection, and got no answer. He traces to Atchison the destruction of the Luminary establishment.

The Kansas Outrages.

We publish in this week's issue a Memorial of the Free State citizens of Kansas to the next Congress, setting forth in a calm and rational manner the history of the recent outrages (we will not call it an election,) which occurred in that territory. Let not its length deter any from a careful perusal of it.

Will the Democracy still say that there is no use for the present Anti-Nebraska party? Can they, with any show of reason, still continue to denounce us as "unprincipled agitators," and "designing traitors?" The press of the Slave Democracy all over the country is remarkable quiet under the circumstances; they submit to seeing their friends brow-beaten and insulted with the most abject servility to the patriarchal institution.—Have they more love for the South and her darling institution than for the North and her free institutions? Have they greater respect for the hand that beats them—than for the hand that feeds them? Verily, they seem to have by their action in the premises.

The present agitation in Kansas is clearly traceable to the Democratic party of the country. It is the legitimate and direct fruit of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.—It is the result of that unholy action by which we cast a shade upon the fair name of our Union—and repudiated a solemn compact. Look at the result! Kansas is a battle field, the contestants are Freedom and the free institutions of the North, on the one side, and slavery and the traffic in human flesh and blood on the other. Who, in Ohio, can long hesitate on which side to array himself?

Anti-Slavery sentiments are no longer outlawed at the North. It is no longer dangerous to stand up in public places and proclaim one's hatred of slavery, and love for freedom. Anti-slavery sentiments are gaining ground—and becoming popular, and therefore fashionable. With these facts before them and the manifest design on the part of the South and her sympathizers to spread still farther the institution of Slavery, is it strange that myriads of men have taken a stand and declared that there shall be no more slave states admitted into the Union—that slavery shall be abolished in the District of Columbia—that the Fugitive Slave Law shall be repealed—the Missouri Compromise re-established and that the General Government shall be wholly and entirely divorced from slavery. Let it be confined within its present limits, and let slaveholders manage their own affairs, make their own laws, and catch their own niggers, we will not do it, nor can any court in the Union compel us to. These things are what the Anti-Nebraskans demand and what no one will deny but Congress has the power to do. If any man entertains similar sentiments let him connect himself with the Anti-Nebraska party of Ohio, which will continue, we hope, through evil and through good report, to work for the realization of what will undoubtedly be a "good time."

ASA THOMAS, a citizen of Warren township, in this County, died on Friday last at the residence of Dr. Hoyer in Barnesville. A day or two before, Mr. T's house had been destroyed by fire, the excitement from which brought on inflammation of the brain from which he died. Mr. T. was one of the Grand Jury at the present term of the Court, and was then, we thought, in excellent health. He was buried on Saturday evening, in the M. E. graveyard, in Barnesville, with the honors of Masonry, being at the time of his decease a worthy member of that order. When the gavel of death calls his brethren from labor to refreshment, may they, like him, be duly and truly prepared, worthy and well qualified to enter that Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides.

We give below the form of the subscription paper adopted by the Railroad committee for their operations. We think no one can find any fault with it on the ground of ambiguity or obscurity. It is impossible that any one can be cheated in this operation; the committee of twenty-one is composed of our own citizens, and no one need have any fears of double-dealing. They retain the subscription papers until they are satisfied that the R. R. Company have the assurance of one million dollars in reliable stock subscriptions to the capital stock of the Road.

We have every prospect of a plentiful harvest this year, in which case the hard times will be among the things that were, and the money to make the road will not be missed from the full coffers of the thrifty farmer and the prudent man of business.

Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas Rail Road.

We the undersigned, do hereby severally subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Cleveland, Medina & Tuscarawas Rail Road Company, Incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, by an act passed March 29th, 1851, according to the number of shares set on our names, to be paid to the Treasurer or other authorized agent of said Company, each share subscribed by us to make fifty dollars, and the amount thus subscribed, shall not be required to be paid by said Rail Road Company, in larger installments than at the rate of ten per cent. for every sixty days, the first installment to be made payable in sixty days after this subscription of stock, shall be delivered to said Rail Road Company.

This subscription paper shall not be delivered into the possession of said Rail Road Company, nor to any of its agents or servants, except the same be done by a Committee of THREE, who shall be subscribers and stockholders on this subscription paper, and the people's standing committee of twenty-one, who must be stock subscribers to said Rail Road, and who shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by them respectively. The time and place for the elec-

tion of the committee of three, shall be designated by said committee of twenty-one. Said committee thus appointed or elected, shall have full power and authority to deliver this subscription of stock to said Rail Road Company, at any time, in their discretion, or withhold the same entirely, in their wisdom they may deem most prudent; that whenever our said committee are satisfied that the Board of Directors have obtained assurance of one million of dollars by subscription to the capital stock of said company, and the road located at the St. Clairsville Summit, and terminate at or near Bridgeport, and our stock put upon a par, or equalized with the other stock of said company, then our subscription of stock may be delivered to said company by our said Committee, at their discretion. May 24, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR TO BE HELD IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, The 3d, 4th & 5th of Oct., 1855.

LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—THOROUGH BREED.

To be owned or stood in the county.

Stallions, Dip. and \$30 \$20

Satisfactory evidence of unbroken pedigree must be furnished the committee.

Brood Mares, Dip. and 15 10

To be owned in the county.

Roadsters, or Horses best adapted to Saddle and Light Harness.

CLASS II.

Stallion 4 years old Dip. and \$6 \$5

do 3 years old, 5 4

do 2 " " 4 4

do 1 " " 3 2

Spring Colt, either sex, 3 2

2d best do O. Cult. 3 2

Brood Mare, 4 yrs. Dip and 6 5

Filly, 3 yrs. 4 3

do 2 do 3 2

do 1 do 2 1

Saddle Horse, Geld. or Mare 6 4

Pr. Matched Horses, 8 5

Single Driver, 4 3

Committee—Dr John Alexander, John Harris, of Goshen, Dr J T Updegraff, Jesse Buckley, J W Mitchell.

CLASS III.

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Stallion, 4 years, Dip and \$6 \$4

do 3 do 5 4

do 2 do 4 3

do 1 do 3 2

Spring Colt or Filly, 3 2

3d best do O. Cult. 3 2

Brood Mare, 6 4

Filly, 3 years 5 4

do 2 do 4 3

do 1 do 3 2

Pr. Draft Horses or Mares, 8 5

Single do 4 3

Spring Fillys Draught Horses and Cols, to be her above

Pr. Matched Geldings or Mares 5 3

Single Gelding or Mare 4 3

CLASS IV.

DRAGHT HORSES.

Stallion 4 years Dip and 6 5

do 3 do 5 4

CLASS V. SHEEP.

Fine Woolled Merinos, and Grades.

Best Buck over 1 year, Best. 2d Best. \$4 3

do under 1 do 3 2

Best pen of 5 Ewes, 4 2

FRENCH MERINOES AND SAXONS.

Best Buck over 1 year, Best. 2d Best. 4 3

do under 1 do 3 2

Best pen of 5 Ewes, 4 2

Committee—Charles H Arrick, J A Work, Henry Neff.

CLASS VI. LONG WOOLLED & MUTTON SHEEP.

Best Buck over one year 5 3

do under do 3 2

do pen of 5 ewes 5 3

do spring Lamb either sex 3 2

do Mutton sheep 3 2

SOUTH DOWNS.

Best Buck over 1 year 5 3

do under 1 year 3 2

do Pen of 5 Ewes 5 3

do Spring Lamb either sex 3 2

do Mutton sheep 3 2

Committee—Jacob Hall, Moses Boggs, William Lucas.

CLASS VII. POULTRY.

Pair White Shanghaies Best. 2d Best. 3 1

Colored do 2 1

Pair Cochins 2 1

Pair Brahmas 2 1

do Black Spanish 2 1

do Jersey Blues 2 1

do White Dorkings 2 1

do Turkeys 2 1

do Ducks 2 1

do Geese 2 1

do Guinea 2 1

Greatest and best display by one Exhibitor, 5 3

Committee—Dr. Dallas, Francis D. Fox, D. S. Adams.

CLASS VIII. FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Plow for general purposes Best. 2d Best. 5.00 4.00

Sward Plow do 4.00 3.00

Sideline Plow do 4.00 3.00

Subsoil Plow do 4.00 3.00

Wheat Drill 5.00 4.00

Corn Planter 4.00 3.00

Seed Sower for hand or horse 3.00 2.00

Large Harrow 3.00 2.00

Corn Cultivator 2.00 1.00

Field Roller 4.00 3.00

do 10 do Wool do 3 1

do Hearth Rug, 2 1

do Piece Domestic Flannel, 2 1

do Pr Counterpanes, 2 1

do 1 lb Sewing Thread, 2 1

do 1 lb Woolen Yarn, 2 1

do 3 pr Wool or Cotton Socks, 2 1

do Made Shirt, 2 1

do Fancy Fly Brushes, 2 1

do Variety do 2 1

do and neatest made Lady's Dress 2 1

do Children's Hats or Caps, 2 1

Committee—R E Carothers, Mrs Thoburn, Mrs Lewis Sutton.

CLASS IX. NEEDLE, SHELL & OTHER FANCY WORK.

Best Bonnet and Trimming 1 1

do Specimen Embroidery—each 1 1

do do Fancy Needle Work, 1 1

do do Other Fancy Work, 1 1

do do Shell Work, 1 1

do do Wax Flowers, 1 1